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INFORMATION REPORT

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DATE OF INFO. April - early August 1951

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 25X1X

1. In mid-April 1951 at Sinuiju airfield there were about 70 Soviet Yak fighters, 30 Soviet light bombers, and a few Soviet heavy and night (sic) bombers and training planes. In the hillside east of the airstrip about fifty caves were being used as hangars. The entrances to the shelters were camouflaged with rope netting, and a guard was stationed in front of each cave. Other caves in the hill similarly camouflaged contained stores of ammunition and fuel. Revetments for aircraft were constructed of straw bags filled with earth at various places around the airfield and were covered with rope netting. A guard was posted at each, and a ground crew of three or four persons was at each revetment to ready the aircraft for flight on short notice. The color of the planes in these revetments was light green. About 400 North Korean army personnel were being employed in April to dig caves and other similar shelters at the field.
2. In mid-April, on a hill about 1,000 meters east of the Sinuiju airfield, an air force wing headquarters was in a house surrounded by a red fence. The house was also used as a billet for 20 air force personnel. Beginning in March 1951, some civilian homes in the vicinity of the airfield and in towns from Yondae-dong (124-04, 40-04) (EV 0681) to Sokha (124-27, 40-04) (IE 2436) and Nagan-dong (124-35, 39-52) (IE 3516) were taken over as billets for air force personnel. The primary school facing the Sokha railroad station was the headquarters of an air force maintenance unit, and an old zinc-roofed building, formerly a rice refinery, about 500 meters east of the primary school, had been converted into an air force repair installation.
3. In mid-April 80 percent of the pilots flying MIG-15's based at the Antung airfield were Soviets, and the remaining 20 percent were Chinese Communists.
4. In June, three to four aircraft daily flew into Sinuiju airfield from a field in Manchuria. However, on the morning of the second day after the cease-fire negotiations had begun 10 July, two groups of 30 jets each flew into the Sinuiju field, and in early August the groups were still at the field. In early August there were 43 U-shaped revetments of straw bags filled with earth at the Sinuiju airfield; in each revetment there was a plane. A Soviet artillery unit, strength about 2,000 men, was then at the airfield.

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5. By late July a new airstrip at Kosong-ri in Kosong-myon (124-27, 40-07) (XE 2441) had been completed, but in early August there were no planes at the field.

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